LONDON, JUNE 12, 1851. We should not have a single subject of domestic interest if it were not for the Great Exhibition. Parliament has had a week's recess on account of Whitsuntide. It will re-assemble to-day, and the members of both Houses, having had the cobwebs

of political weaving brushed from their mental eyes by the genial influences of nature, and the smoke of the city blown from their corporeal ones by the healthy breezes of the country, will, we trust, return to their legislative duties with a clearer perception of their importance, and an increased power and inclination to attend to them. Much of the work of the session has yet to be done. The supplies have to be voted, after the estimates are agreed to; the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has to be passed, if the obstruction policy of the Irish Brigade-who have successfully demonstrated how a small minority may impede the progress of legislation in a body where the exercise of the "previous question" is unknown, and where the French mode of pleading "urgence" is not practised—will ever allow it to be passed. There is also the bill for the relief of the Jews, the Smithfield Market question, the business of supplying London with water, and numberless minor matters to settle, which will abundantly occupy Parliament until the 1st of August, admitting no perplexing question relative to the Foreign Relations of England should arise, and the present aspect of the Continent is far from giving assur-

We need not look for a stronger evidence of the comparative ease in which the mass of the population of London and of its environs is now living than the following statement of the numbers of holyday people who sought for amusement within the metropolis on Monday last. Whit-Monday is always a general holyday, but we do not think there is an anniversary of that day upon record which mentions so great a number of sight-seers as were in motion on Monday last :

ance that such will not be the case.

The British Museum was visited by 27.634 The British Museum was visited by. 17,347
The National Gallery received . 17,347
The Vernon collection was seen by 23,700
The House of Lords by more than 5,000
The Great Exhibition by 50,500

To these add St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, Kew Gardens, Hampton Court, Richmond, Greenwich Hospital, Woolwich, Gravesend, &c., and the theatres and other places of evening amusement, and it is no exaggerated calculation to assert that more than a quarter of a million of people in and near London found time and means to take a holyday on Monday last; and it must be recollected that these people were nearly all from the humbler grades of society, and must be added to the tens of thousands of those whose holydays do not depend upon the calendar, but who take them when they will, not by stinted prescription, but according to their own caprice and pleasure. There is in a London holyday much food for reflection; there is in the countenances of its partakers a business-like intensity of purpose, which, though devoid of the carking care of a working day, is strongly marked with a Spanish bull-fight, about an English holyday. It is strikingly indicative of English character, and we think this year it exhibited a deep felt but quietly expressed English enjoyment. Nor ought it to be omitted in this very hasty sketch of a Whit-Monday in London, that every where the greatest good order and propriety of conduct were observed. There was a great crowd, but no mob. Those who form the latter show themselves on a Lord Mayor's day, or any other similar exhibition of empty foolish pageantry, if such other can be found, and have no sympathy with the crowds who can enjoy the contemplation of the British Museum, the Vernon Gallery, or the Glass Palace. But we feel assured that the worst London mob that could be collected in 1851 would not exhibit, in any measurable degree, the ferocity and the licentiousness which characterized those who would have formed such an assemblage fifty years ago. The schoolmaster has been abroad, and, if not absolutely among the very lowest teachers besides literary ones have been exerting their ameliorating influences. Look at two carters or two cabmen accidentally impeding each other's progress in Cheapside-and plenty of such occurrences are to be seen every day-and contrast their language and behavior with those of their predecessors half a century ago; their language is an interchange of playful if not polished witticisms, and not of oaths and imprecations, and their behavior devoid of passion or violence. It is true our most excellent police have a great effect in preserving order; and it may be that continued obedience to the authorities, which even cab-drivers and carters have discovered were established for their advantage, have induced the general good conduct to which we allude.

But to the all-engrossing affair of the " Great Exhibition. The generality of sights which have been long anticipated disappoint upon actual inspection, or, even if admired and run after for a week or two, soon fall off in attraction, according to the old saying of "a nine days' wonder." Not so with the Glass Palace and its contents. Every fresh visit only increases the gratification, every new day brings its shoals of visiters of all ranks, races, and physicgnomies. The vast building is now a complete Babel in the variety of tongues. PRITCHARD would find a difficulty in arranging the company in its proper ethnological classification, and Dr. Bowning. walking polygiot as he is, would find his lingual capabilities sorely tested.

The readers of CHAUCER and SPENCER have found in the writings of those eminent poets a sort of prophetic prefiguration of the Crystal Palace. The former, in his " House of Fame," in speculating upon the causes of dreams, cannot " Spirits have the might

To make folks dream o'night, Or if the soul of proper kind Be so perfect as men find Be so perfect as men That it wote what is to come." "As I slept," he goes on to say, Within a temple made of glass, In which there were more images Of gold standing in sundry stages, In more rich tabernacles,

And with iewels more pin And more curious por And quaint manner of figures Of gold work than I saw ever.

"Then saw I stand on either side Straight down to the doors wide From the dais many a pillar

"Then gan I look about and see That there came ent'ring in the hall A right great company withal, And that of sundry regions Of all kinds of conditions, That dwell in earth beneath the moon, Poor and rich."

" Such a great congregation me within and some without, Was never seen nor shall be more!

There is much more in the same strain in this poem CHAUCER, relating to a Queen sitting in this "temple made of glass," before whom

" People of sondry regions "That dwell in yearth under the Moone."

Appeared.

' Madame,' sayd they, ' we be " Folke that here beseechen thee

That thou grant us now good fame

And let our workes have good name "An full recompensacioun
"Gf good worke, give us good renoun."

We will not trouble your readers with the passage from Facry Queene, but it is equally striking and appropriate. The attendance on the shilling days during the week has averaged about 50,000 each day. That on the haif crown

day did not exceed 25,000, and that on the five-shilling day

verity and excellence continue to be added to the Exhibition ncluding some new casts from Belgium; many specimens of raw produce and textile fabric from Brazil; some pictures and vases of flowers, delineated with perfect truth of coloring, in feathers, from Brazil, have also attracted much atten-

tion. The Chinese department is getting much better furnished, exhibiting among other things some very fine carvings in jade stone, and silver filagree as delicate as the spider's web, and a collection of samples of genuine China teas. These last will serve our tea drinkers as a contrast to the article sold as genuine by many of our respectable grocers. The Russian department has also been opened, and is found to contain many articles of great artistic skill and excellence, particularly specimens of malachite from the Ural mountains The Imperial porcelain factory has contributed some splendid vases. There is also a splendid centre-piece of solid plate weighing 230 lbs. British weight, of which 91 per cent. is pure silver. The subject is taken from the early chronicles of the country, when the Sclavonic races were just emerging

from the yoke of the Mongol Tartars. This groupe is the work of M. T. Sazikoff, a Moscow silversmith. Many other works of art are mentioned, all showing a degree of progress in Russia which we confess we did not expect, and are therefore the more gratified in finding. An ebony casket, cies. The great mass of well-meaning and well quaintly ornamented on the lid and sides with bunches of fruits and flowers, represented with wonderful fidelity to nacherries of cornelian are encircled by leaves of jaspar. There coming right-thinking and liberal-judging upon this are pears of agate, and plums of onyx, and currants of white and red cornelian, through which you can see the seeds. Majesty. There are also many splendid diamonds in the or 18 above the average of the last ten years, increased i have been valued by the custom-house at £20,000. It is average of the week for the last five years being 1,345. further said that the Russian silks enter into bold competition with the Lyon's brocades, and the embroidered leather and an increased circulation of £353,857, an increase of secucredit to the skilled labor of the country. Among the Rus- £368,998, and an increase of bullion £136,805.

"But the great attraction, especially for the fair visiters was the display of diamonds, opened for the first time on Saturday. They are not very great in quantity or remarka-ble for the size of particular stones, but they are all of the purest water, and the mode of setting surpasses in skill, beauty, and originality of design any thing we have hitherto seen, even at the Great Exhibition. They created quite a furore en Saturday, the quiet little Sclavons who had charge of the precious caskets being fairly hustled by beautiful girls and comely matrons. We must do them the justice to say that they bore the pressure with a demure equanimity that was quite edifying. In one case is a gorgeous diadem in diamonds, rubies, and opal, containing in all 3,500 stones, and valued at 6,000/. The design of this is exquisite, and the workmanship so delicate that the silver setting is nowhere visible except at the back. A fine bracelet in turquoise, gem the Russians pride themselves in setting graceful a brooch containing a pearl perfectly round, and so pure in quality as to be equally beautiful which ever way it is turned, are arranged beside the diadem. There is also a gold snake armlet of very superior workmanship, the sinussities of the animal being admirably represented in links so closely set as to appear, on first inspection, of one continuous substance. In the second case is a necklace of diamonds and rubies, set a determination to make the most of a holyday. There is as bunches of grapes. The taste of this article is perfect, none of the absurdity of a Roman carnival, or the boisterous and the workmanship so exquisitely fine as to be perceptible "devil-me-care" display of an Irish fair, or the savagery of a Roman carnival, or the savagery of only in its results. The radiant bunches are there, but no one can see the delicate metallic frame that holds them together. There is also in this case a splendid diadem of dia-monds and costly emeralds—the latter gems being set in a very peculiar manner, merely fastened by a wire inserted in the smaller end, so as to resemble acorns. Besides this ornament, there are some bracelets and brooches of great beauty; the whole being set with a delicacy of manipulation and purity of design which is surprising as coming from the cold north, and which may well cause the Parisian jewellers to look to their laurels."

the Daily News in relation to the Russian diamonds :

Purchases of the articles exhibited are now being exten sively made. Many of the rarest shawls are new ticketed as having been purchased, and the specimens of malachite have been bought by Mr. A. B. Horn. The Marquis of WEST-MINSTER is now mentioned as the purchaser of the magnificent furniture from Austria. Musical professors of eminence daily delight the visiters with performances on the various organs and piano fortes. If we were to judge from the number of individuals "bearded like the pard," to be met with much increased. Indeed this is manifest from the great numplentifully variegate the assemblage. Among other novelties ntroduced, is a regularly organized Post Office Department.

arrive and 500 are dispatched daily. The receipts up to Saturday, June 7th, were. £210,444 18 The expenses, &c...... 185,000 00

Balance in favor of the Exhibition £25,444 18 The Athenaum, after giving this statement, says :

"There are some other incidental expenses that cannot t be ascertained with accuracy, but at the present momen all their liabilities are fully discharged, and a handsome ba-lance lying at the banker's. The propriety of opening the building free of charge to the public in the month of August may now be fairly taken into consideration.

A very confident rumor was circulated yesterday foreign quarter, for which M. SALLANDROUGE was given as the committee. M. Moulin, a Fusionist, has been appoint the authority, that the city of Paris contemplates inviting the ed Secretary. The composition of the committee is stated to whole of the commissioners, jurors, &c. to a grand ball and be as follows : supper at the Hotel de Ville, and providing them with a convevance there and back free of expense. The time mentioned is about a week subsequent to the grand ball at the Mansion-house. The Queen has fixed the 9th of July for her visit into the city to the grand entertainment at Guildhall. She at first named the 2d of July, but postponed the visit from that day on account of its being the anniversary of the death of Sir Robert Pers. Her Majesty, in company with Prince ALBERT and the elder royal children, visits the DE CORCELLES. The presence of three such men in such an Exhibition almost every day. The exhibiters attend to show and explain their productions to her Majesty, in divisions according to the various sections in which they are displayed. She is becoming every day more and more popular by her extreme suavity of manner and kindness of deportment, and affords a most gratifying contrast to the starched and buckrammed and noli me tangere habits and manner of her grandmother, Queen Charlotte. Two great festivals are framing for the literary foreigners now in London. One to Stratfor upon Avon, in honor of Shakspeare; the other to Litchfield, as the birthplace of Dr. Johnson. A procession and a soirce are to form the order of the day at these festivals, as more agreeable to the customs of our foreign brethren than a dinner and toasts. The corps dramatique of Devonshire House will, it is hoped, display their powers to provincial audiences in these towns. A third trip is spoken of to the magnificent scenery of Derbyshire, including Matlock, Buxton, Chatsworth, and Haddon Hall.

Mr. Wynn's model globe, sixty feet in diameter, is now exhibiting in Leicester square, in a very handsome building, erected for the purpose. It is a very clevery-executed work, and the surface of the earth, with its land and water, mountains and rivers, &c. is most elaborately and accurately laid down; but we are far from being singular in our opinion when we express a doubt as to its practical utility as a means of increasing geographical knowledge.

Both the Times and Daily News have, during the week, paid their attention to the United States : the former upon the tone of some of the American papers when commenting upon the English strictures on the American contribution to the Exhibition. The Times repels the charge of being prejudic- ernment seems very desirous of interfering in Pontugal, and ed against the United States, or ever intentionally unjust or unnecessarily severe in its strictures upon American affairs and productions. It gives the United States great credit for its exhibition of raw materials and useful implements and machinery, but denies i's success in the cultivation of the fine arts or the higher branches of manufactures. The article is powerfully written, and, considering its source, liberal and fair, certainly much more so than it would have been even six months ago. The Daily News has a long article upon the results of your late census. After noticing the increase of population from less than four millions in 1790 to upwards of immense army which the King of Naples has assembled at wenty-three millions in 1850, the writer says :

"In 1790 the mineral treasures of the United States were

12,878. There was the influence of the Chiswick flower show to contend against on the Saturday. Many articles of and with the same facility of access to the see, which has good far to make Great Britain the master of manufactures it is, spread over a territory of immensoly greater extent.

The young Hercules of the western world grows in stature and knits his sinews with preternatural repidity."

We are prepared for a volley of abuse and misrep tion from Exeter Hall at the approaching annual meetings of the various religious bodies which will be held there. Slavery and the fugitive slave bill will be there commented upon by zealots without charity and theologians without knowledge Pet negroes, both male and female, are in training to tell their tales of horror, and excite the sympathy of thousands who believe every monetrosity related by a black man, be who would avert their countenances and close their ears and their pockets against an unvarnished tale of sorrow and suffering addressed to them by a white man. It is in vain to contend with this infatuation; it amounts almost to a mono ania with thousands of well-meaning and otherwise soun judging people; and you are charged with being the advocate of slavery the moment you attempt to parry the attacks or to refute the misrepresentations made against the United States upon this subject. The different bodies of dissenters, who will scarcely allow each other christian brotherhood upon any other subject, will unite upon this, and anathematize poor brother Jonathan for what they call his pro-slavery tende persons, however, know and understand the true state of the question, and allow for its difficulties; and we feel justified ture in various sorts of precious stones, is spoken of as the in stating that, notwithstanding the bellowings and vituperane plus ultra of skill. Grapes of Siberian amethyst and tions at Exeter Hall, the people of England are gradually besource of ill-feeling toward the people of the United States.

There is nothing of interest and novelty, either in Litera-

This casket has been as much noticed as any thing in the ture or the Theatres. The mortality of London is still above Exhibition, and has attracted the particular attention of her the average; the registered deaths of the past week were 961, Russian consignment. The various articles of malachite proportion to the population. The births were 1,446, the The returns of the Bank of England for the week she

the goat's hair cloth made by the Cossack women do great rities and discounts £527,038, an increase of deposite sian furs is exhibited a pelisse of the Emperor, which is evinces a very healthy condition; the Bank is doing an invalued at £3,500. We extract a glowing paragraph from creased business, with increased means of doing more. The money market is somewhat easier; the terms are the same The exchanges keep steady, but with little business doing and the same may be said of the stock market. Railway shares have been, and continue to be, very dull. It now appears to be certain that Smithfield market will be removed and there is a grand project in contemplation for erecting great central railway station on its site, to communicate with all the great metropolitan lines. This great terminus and it approaches and adjuncts are to cost £3,000,00%. Calcula tions have been made that it will yield an income of £392,000 and allowing £92,000 for expenses of management, there will be a clear 10 per cent. upon the capital invested. The corn market has taken a start, and wheat is 2s. 6d. to 3s. per quarter higher than it was a week ago. Oats have also advanced, and they are dearer in proportion than wheat is. Colonial produce of every kind, excepting rice, is dull, and, in general, cheaper. The imports of cotton during the last month were unusually large, amounting, in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, to 312,000 bales, against 176,000 bales in May, 1850, and 307,000 bales in 1849. The deliveries for home consumption were 134,000 bales, against 170,000 in May, 1850, and 156,000 bales in May, 1849. The total stocks in British ports are at present about 100,000 bales more than in 1850, but about 80,000 smaller than in 1849. The value of all descriptions of cotton is now ? of a penny to 3 of a penny lower than on the 1st of May, or 8 to 15 per cent. cheaper; it is 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than at the corresponding period of 1850, but 15 to 20 per cent. dearer than in 1849. The total imports of East India cotton into Great Britain are not larger now than they were last year, and there is a falling off from Brazil, Egypt, &c. The wool market is heavy; 47,000 bales were disposed of at the late Colonial sales, at a reduction of from 1d. to 11d. per lb. A very small business is doing in hemp and flax. The metal market throughout is without alteration. The coming crops of grain, particularly wheat, are pronounced very promising; things. the grass indifferent, and the produce of hay will be, it is thought, below the average.

Our foreign news furnishes few facts and many conjectures. In France, we find Gen. Changar-NIER again in decided opposition to the President. The General is now an open candidate for the future Presidency of the Republic, and at present ber of oriental and other foreign costumes which now very he has more supporters in the Assembly than Louis Napoleon has. The latter now perceives that he cannot obtain the good-will of the Conser-The posts arrive and leave three times a day; about 300 letters vatives; he will probably turn himself to the people, and have recourse to the universal vote, in spite of the law of May 31st. This would be a dangerous step, should he fail; and it would be equally dangerous to the repose of France, should be succeed. The various bureaux of the National Assembly have nominated a committee for the examination of all proposals for the revision of the Constitution. The committee consists of fifteen members, nine of whom are said to be favorable to and six against revision. One account, however, intimates that three of the majority are doubtful. The Duke DE BROGALE has been chosen president of the committee. The party of the Elysée is said to have only three supporters in

> Friends of the President......3 Friends of Thiers and his policy2 Ultra Democrats.....4 Moderate Legitimists and Fusionists......3 Moderate Republicans......3

These three last are Onilon Bannor, DE Tocqueville, and ncongruous assembly is a fortunate circumstance, involving a germ of hope that the path may yet be open to a legal and pacific solution of the crisis. A minor act of the Assembly is the suppression of the grants to the Italian Opera and the Odeon Theatre, and also a reduction of 300,000fz, on the aid

Our rival politicians in London take directly opposite views of the conduct and designs of the Emperor of Russia. Thus, whilst the Times and its clique see nothing but liberality towards other nations, and moderation towards his own subjects in the disposition of the Czar, the Daily News and politicians of that class say that his influence is felt injuriously by all the Governments of Europe, and his ubiquitous hand alike in the wording of a Siberian ukase, or in that of a leading article in a London journal. The Daily News says that the mind of the Czar is possessed at present by one exclusive idea; and that, as in 1849 he saw nothing but Hungary, and in 1850 nothing but Germany, so now, in 1851 he can contemplate nothing but France. He is called a mo nomaniac, and, of course, has the advantage, peculiar to that class, of being able to pursue that idea, whatever it may be unswervingly, directing to it his whole soul, vigilance, and power. "Look to France!" is now the watchword of the Czar, say the politicians of this school.

We hear nothing from Spain, except increasing fears revolutionary contagion from Portugal, and a deficiency i the revenue, the April returns for 1851 being 3,971,082 rials short of those of April, 1850.

The accounts from Lisson direct contain no mention any counter movement by the military. The Spanish Govno doubt would do so if they could take off their attention from home. The greatest difficulty with SALDABBA's government is the want of money. It is feared, however, that Donna Manta is rather impracticable, and that she will hold out against moderate requests on the part of the people until less moderate ones are enforced by irresistible arguments.

Telegraphic advices from Rome of the 2d announce the ad vance of Austrian troops into the Papal province of Spoleto; this has been done, it is said, by the joint consent of the Austrian, French, and Papal Governments. The fact that the Capua has not been diminished or withdrawn, as was promise throws a good deal of interest over the movement, as Rows exactly midway between Capus and Spoleto. The people of almost unknown: in 1850, not to speak of the Californian gold, about which all the world is running crazy, it has been ascertained that Pennsylvania alone contains stores of coal, ing the only European one which is not represented at the

Great Exhibition. It is true, one or two cases of goods are there, but they have been deposited by Neapolitan me in London. The persecution of the Protestants in FLORENCE is exciting much attention, particularly as such persecution has taken place with the knowledge, and almost under the directions, of the Minister of the King of Prussia resident at

Letters from Warsaw give some curious particulars of th eeting between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Paussia, which lately took place at that newly-establish capital of central Europe. He says that " ne sooner did the King of PRUSSIA return to Berlin, hot from the Muscovite embraces, than an edict appeared re-establishing the old provincial diets of the Prussian kingdom, which so long existed prior to 1848, and which were invented to cheut the people of their promised constitution. There is no Prussian who does not see in this act the death warrant against th Prussian constitution, the last thing of the kind which his Prussian Majesty had invented, and the last to which he swore and re-swore eternal faith." The Daily News says,

"The Czar Nicholas has just ordered King Frederic William and his Minister, Manteuffel, to abolish the Prussian constitution. Neither the King nor his Minister would like to go so far. They know it is cutting the last link that bound to go so far. They know it is cutting the last link that bound the house of Hohenzoliern to the people of Prussis; and that it is nothing less than an eternal divorce of that dynasty from the German people. But the Czar ordains. And the Czar can give, take, and dispose of German crowns and principalities as he pleases. And the Times calls the Czar forbearant, because, forsooth, he has not annexed Gallicia, or declared Posen to be part of the Polish empire. But the Czar is a long-winded and steakhy operator. Two years are not much to employ in the destruction of all the love that the German people bore to their princes. Two years are not too much to apply in desecrating German loyalty, and converting German soversigns into Russian satraps. That completed, Russia, either under Nicholas, or some other Romanoff more courageous and less wily, may appropriate and take what provinces either under Nicholas, or some other Romanoff more courage-ous and less wily, may appropriate and take what provinces it pleases. No prince at least durst offer resistance; al-though what the people and the great people-armies might and will do, remains, as we said, a mystery. Diplomatic journalists may call this what they please. But it is not poli-tical wisdom nor honesty. Neither is it forbearance, but, on the contrary, a pushing of tyranny to some of its worst limits.

Neither is it order or peace; both are incompatible with mere
military despotism in countries developed morally, physically,
and intellectually, as is Germany."

News from FRANKPORT under date of 7th instant says : "It is reported that Prussia has again raised the absurd uestion of parity, and has demanded a share of the presiden-y in the Diet. It is herdly credible that the Government of cy in the Diet. It is hardly credible that the Government of that country should not be able to see that it needs no share in the presidency to carry any point which may be necessary to its safety or prosperity, or to obstruct the progress of any measure calculated to interfere with the independent sovereignty of itself or any other State. The presidency of the Diet is surely not an henor to be coveted. Prussia cannot want it to surely not an henor to be coveted. Prussia cannot want it to share the labors, which are very heavy, but totally useless. Two presidents cannot sit upon one president's chair; one must officiate and be the guiding power of the deliberations of the body over which he presides; the other must therefore be a useless appendage. There has been a proposal that the Prussian and Austrian president should preside alternately for equal periods. If the president of the Diet possesses any power or influence, their employment by the temporary president to the sole purpose to which each would necessarily apply them would lead to interminable confusion and squabbling. Each would, during his period of office, seek to undo all his predecessor had done before him. A share in the presidency is one of those unintelligible, absurd demands, of which the Prussian Government has made so many that they have be-Prussian Government has made so many that they have be-come proverbial. I believe that in this case it has originated with the King himself, whose vanity leads him astray."

The Ministerial crisis in BERGIUM is at an end, and the old cabinet has, at the wish of the King, resumed the direction of affairs, it having been found impracticable to form a new administration. Thus, strange to say, we have within a few months witnessed three instances where men out of office have refused to take office, although invited to do so by the sovereign power in their respective countries. In England and Belgium the attempts to form a new administration completely failed, and in France it was successful only after a long delay, and after offices had literally gone a begging for acceptance. Truly a change has come over the aspirations of politicisms, and loaves and fishes are not now regarded as the very desirable objects they were considered to be a short time back. This might easily be shown to be a very improved state of

The accounts from the CAPE or Good Hors are somewhat cloomy, and indicate that more troops will be required to bring the war to a close. There is reason to apprehend that the disaffection of the native tribes is spreading on all hands. More Kaffir chiefs are joining the war party. Hottentot considered as very doubtful allies, and gloom and apprehension appear to have spread very generally through the colony.

JUNE 13rs.-In the House of Commons last evening, ord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice of his bill for Chancery Reform. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice of a motion for further supplies to defray the expenses of the Kaffir war. Part of the naval estimates were agreed to. The news from the Continent is unimportant. The King of Hanover is said to be in a very precarious state of health.

TO THE EDITORS.

When your London Correspondent, in his letter of June th, spoke of Mr. Fox's recent motion in the British House of Commons, and of the intolerance of the members who opposed it he ought to have added, that those members (intolerant or not) only spoke the sentiments of their constituents. The question was, whether the whole nation should be taxed for a system of education which the great majority of it abhors Mr. Fox and your correspondent no doubt conscientiously believe that the further religious is separated from secular education the better; but such, as yet, is not the opinion of the British people.

"To compel men," says the Economist of May 24, "to pay rates for a system of instruction, whether they approve of it or not, is the very principle which Mr. Fox and his friends have, through many years, righteously and manfully opposed. But now they adopt the compulsory principle of eaching, and ask Parliament to levy, not church but school rates, for the establishment of a system agreeable to their own views. Every religious teacher, from the Pope downwards, only desires, like Mr. Fox, to model other persons by a compulsory system of instruction according to his own views. The advocates of a uniform system of SECULAR education, to be enforced by law, seem to resemble very much the advo cates of BELIGIOUS education, to be enforced by the same means; and we rejoice that the improved humanity of the age will not allow the advocates of either secular or religious education to use the thumb-screw for giving effect to their

It is not often that I disagree with your London Corre spondent, but he must pardon me if I do so on the present oc ANGLO-SAXON. asion. Your constant reader, PRILADELPHIA, JUNE 25, 1851.

THE MICHIGAN CONSPIRACY CASE.—This trial has now been proceeding thirteen days. Most of the evidence is ac-cumulative. The following extract from W. D. Wescott's testimony approaches somewhat nearer to the point at issue

than any thing we have yet noticed:

"On or about the 11th September I had a conversation
with Fitch, in which he said if they did not succeed in throwing off the trains during the State Fair, at the points named West of Jackson, Whitebridge, Dry Marsh, and at the high embankment east of Franciscoville, they would burn the four depots, at Detroit, Ann Arbor, Jackson, and Niles. He said he wanted to show the people of Michigan that the feeling against the road was not local. If they could succeed in killagainst the road was not local. If they could success in aning from 100 to 150 persons during the fair it would bring the company to terms; they would, if this did not do it, burn them. And he then proposed to give me or any body else \$1,000 for burning these four depots, or \$250 for either of them; he said he thought I would be a good person to do it, as I had frequent business over the road."

SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT .- Miss Mary Spencer through a hatchway in the store of Mr. L. Chapman, New York, on Saturday afternoon, and was almost instantly killed. She was employed on the premises in the manufacture of pocket-books, and was, at the time of the accident, on the trap door conversing with some of the hands below, when the door tilted, and before the unfortunate girl could recover her balance, she was precipitated, bounding from hatch to hatch, the whole distance from the fifth story to the first fleor. She was a native of Nottingham, England, and about thirty

The New York papers announce the decease of the venerable widow of the late distinguished Chancellor Kent. She died on Thursday, at Orange, (N. J.) at the advanced age of 83 years. Mrs. Kent was a ledy well known for her kindness and liberal charities to persons in distress.

FROM MEXICO.

The Congress of the Republic of Mexico met n extra session on the 1st instant, a quorum being present in both Houses. At a primary meeting of the members, held on the 28th ultimo, Sr. Lacun-ZA was elected President of the Senate, and Sr. ALCORTA President of the Chamber of Deputies. This session was called by the President that means might be provided in order to relieve the embarrassments of the Treasury. 'The Monitor denies a statement that out of the two millions of the American indemnity yet due, one million has been appropriated in advance. Continued changes are taking place in the Cabinet. Sr. YANEZ, who held the office of the Minister of Relations and of the Treasury, resigned them both, and Sr. Munoz LEDO has become Minister of Relations.

A singular error has occurred in the accounts of the late General Treasurer of Rhode Island. The Providence Journal says that he finds in his possession five thousand dollars, of which he has no account, which he is sure does not belong to him, and which must therefore belong to the State, to which he passes it over.

f Representatives, on Tuesday, a proposal was made and ntertained to enact a law for the protection of the people of he State against imposition and injury by persons pretending o held intercourse with departed spirits. The people of New Hampshire must be in a bad way if they cannot protect themselves against such impositions. Why not revive the old laws against witchors? — Clipper.

The developments in the case of the "bigher law" Juror in the trial of Robert Morris, one of the Shadrache rescuers, are a little remarkable. He had under oath sworn that he had formed no opinion against the constitutionality of the Pugitive Law, and knew of nothing to prevent his rendering a verdict under its provisions if the evidence established the facts against the prisoner. Yet the testimony of his friends and neighbors, most respectable citizens, fully substantiated quite a different state of feeling and opinion; that he had peen most bitter and loud in his denus and declared his readiness to oppose it with force and at any hazard. It is apparently a case of bold perjury, entered upon for the purpose of preventing a verdict. No defence was set up for the conduct of the juror, save that his counsel, Mr. Hale, said that he had probably changed his mind in regard to the law .- Spring field (Mass.) Republican.

LAKE SUPERIOR LAND SALES. The sales of land at St. Marie Eand Office give sure proofs of the prosperity and growth of the mineral regions. During the month of May the receipts were about \$40,000 for mineral and agricultural lands, and the Journal supposes a much larger sum, in pro-portion to the time, has been received within the last ten

The amount of coal shipped from Cumberland by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, for the week ending on Thursday last, was 3,044 tons; by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, for the week ending 14th instant, 3,834 tons.

Some two years since it was published in the St. Thomas papers, and extensively copied, that Captain Paulson, of the Danish brig Triton, while on his way from St. Croix to London, discovered an island previously unknown, situated in latitude 33 19 N. longitude 42 30 W. Capt. Warren G. Curren, of the American brig Thomas Trowbridge, states in a letter to the New York papers that he has twice sought in the place described for the island, but none was to be seen. He further states that lately, while in conversation with a gentleman long a resident in St. Croix, the gentleman in formed him that the alleged discovery of the island was an April hosx perpetrated by Capt. Paulson in a letter written by him to a friend in St. Croix, and by the latter published in the St. Thomas papers.

STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES .- We learn from El Clamos Publico that three thousand women in Madrid, who are engaged in the manufacture of cigars, have struck for higher wages. They formed quite an army of insurgents, and threw up barricades to impede the municipal guard, who were sent to bring them to order. Finally they were compelled to return to their labor, not without complaining bitterly, however, of the great reduction of wages. The most skilful used to receive eight reals per day, [a real is equal to ten cents,] the new arrangements-N. Y. Com. Adn.

The estate of Judge MULLANPHY, who lately died at St. Louis, is valued at \$600,000: By his will he bequeathed a third part of it to the city of St. Louis, in trust, " to constitute a fund to furnish relief to all poor emigrants and travellers coming to St. Louis on their way bona fide to settle in the

The Indianapolis Journal says that Indianapolis has the right to be styled the city of churches, having twenty churches and twesty-two congregations in a population of nine thou-sand. The various church edifices will seat the whole popuation. 1,954 children out of 2,126 attend Sabbath school

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE BINGAMAN COURSE. - Abou half past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th instant, as we learn from the Picsyune, whilst a large number of persons were on the Bingaman race course, near New Orleans, a storm of wind and rain coming up, the multitude sought shel-ter under the judges' stand. The wind in a few minutes in-creased to almost a hurricane, and blew down about two hun-dred feet of the wood work of the stand, crushing those beneath it in a terrible manner, and seriously injuring many who had remained upon it. One man was killed outright; many others were severely injured; and a fine horse, also un-der the stand, was killed.

The attempt made yesterday to exhibit the rotation of the earth on its axia according to the new method succeeded admirably. Mesers. Lyman and Hillhouse suspended a cylindrical weight from the dome of the State House, by means of placed a board, on which a circle was drawn and divided into 360 degrees. When the pendulum was set in motion in a right line, the circle would move under it, at the rate of nearly one degree for every six minutes, making an entire revotion once in thirty-five hours.

[New Haven Journal of Tuesday. In Portland, (Me.) on Saturday, the City Marshal seize about twenty casks of liquor under the new law, of the value of \$1,300, belonging to Samuel H. Sawyer. The officers were violently resisted, and the occurrence produced much

excitement, it being the first attempt to enfo prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. FORTY Houses BURNT.—At New York, on Tuesday, the large stables of Cornell & Turnure, (owners of a line of omnibuses,) in Broadway, near Thirty-ninth street, were destroyed by fire, together with four omnibuses, twenty sets of harness, and forty out of two hundred horses that were in the stables at the time.

ATTEND TO YOUR OWN BUSINESS .- A man who had come rich by his own exertions, was asked by a friend the secret of his success. "I have accumulated," replied he, "about one-half my property by attending strictly to my own business, and the other half by letting other people's

STATE TAX ON UNITED STATES PROPERTY.-The old question of the rights of the States to impose a tax upon pro-perty belonging to the Federal Government has been revived at Carlisle, (Pa.) where a tax was imposed upon the United States Barracks, and some horses levied upon to enforce payments. Judge Karr has granted a special injunction, upon the application of the United States District Attorney, restraining the sale of the horses until the question can be decided at the October term of the United States District Court.

TRIAL OF THE COSDEN MURDERERS.—Abraham Taylor, another of the persons charged with the massacre of the Cos-den family, whose trial was removed from Kent to Elkton, in Cecil county, has been found guilty of murder in the first

EXCOMMUNICATED. - We understand that Bishop TIMON. last Sabbath, caused a Pastoral Letter to be read in all the churches of his diocese, formally excommunicating St. Louis Church and congregation. The church has been deprived of this extreme step has been taken as a further punishment of the "refractory" trustees, who insist that the control of the church property shall remain where it was placed by the donor, the late Louis Lecouteulx.—Buffalo Com. Advertiser.

Maration of Dear Mutes —James George, a printer of Frankfort, and Louisa W. Webster, of Richmond, (Ky. were married a short time since. The parties are both der mutes, and were educated in the institution at Danville, in FROM FORT KEARNY.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGEN.

FORT KRARST, MAY 19, 1851.

The number of wegons and amount of stock which have passed by this post, and the amount of emigrants that have gone to California, Salt Lake, and Oregon up to the present date, commencing the 6th of May, stands as follows: 867 men, 155 women, 89 children, 2,350 neat stock, 680 mules, 210 horses and ponies, 315 wegons. These numbers include all that have passed, packers, traders, &c. About seventy of these wegons are for Salt Lake with merchandles. There is no sickness among the emigrants. They are getting along well; stock in fine condition. It has been extremely fine weather for the emigration this season, as it has been very dry, which enabled the cattle to get along much better than in wet weather.

The Indians are all quiet and friendly, and not one has se yet Jost any of his stock. The emigrants move from FORT KEARST, MAY 19, 1851.

The Indians are all quiet and friendly, and not one has as yet lost any of his stock. The emigrants move from eighteen to twenty miles per day, and their stock impreves.

There are at present about fifty soldiers at Port Kearny, Capt. H. W. Wharton, commanding; Assistant Surgeon W. Hammond; Major G. W. F. Woods, A. Quartermaster; First Lieut. R. W. Foots, Second Lieut. J. O. Davis, of the 6th regime at U. S. infantry. Lieut. Foots expects to go with his conjust to Fort Leavenworth in a few days.

There is to be a grand council of all the Indians of the plains on the 1st of September at Fort Laramie. Runners and traders are via ting all the tribes at present to get them to come in and a neet Commissioner MITCHELL, from St. Louis, who is to treat with them at Laramie. It will be the greatest meeting of a demenever witnessed in the United States. Probably one hundred and fifty thousand may assemble in all; besides the visiters, as a great many will come from the States to hant buffalo and see the Indians.

A large quantity of provisions is to be furnished the In-

A large quantity of provisions is to be furnished the In-dians, and I understood a military force of 1,000 men is to be on the ground to keep peace with all. I also learn from Mr. Kennedy, who is now visiting a large number, that the Indians are highly pleases to think their great father at Washington has thought of them, and wishes to have a

Two thousand wagone for Salt Lake passed up the north side of the Platte up to the 26 th instant; so I am informed by the mail-carrier, who has just arrived, and leaves im-

FROM ORA GON.

Oregon papers have been received up to the 10th of May. The accounts from the gold mines on the Klamath all agree that the mines will yield a fair equivalent to the miner. Some coautiful specimens had been discovered, weighing from five dollars to seventy-five dollars. General Lanz is canvassing for election as delegate to the next Congress.

There were an abundance of ripe stn wberries at Portlan n the 8th of May.

on the 8th of May.

The newly-discovered coal region is said to be hexhaustible, and coals can be delivered on the ban as of the Columbia river at less than ten dollars per ton.

The population of the whole Territory, as ascertained by the census of 1850, is 12,323; houses, 3,278; mills, 45.

A steamboat is about to ply between the Cascades and the Falls of Columbia. The company at the Cascades have already nearly completed a railroad around the portage.

The Western Star says that the last steamer brought quite

a number of passengers from the States. Mr. Parazon, Surveyor General for Oregon, and family, and Mr. Nalson, Chief Judge of Oregon, are among the number. Also, five emale teachers.

William Kendall, convicted of murder, was executed at

Salem, on the 18th of April, amid a large concourse of spec-

TELEGRAPH REPORTS, &c.

From Col. Hardee's Expedition.

New ORLEARS, JUNE 22.—The steamship Fashion brings late Texas news. Col. Handle and his expedition is reported to have liberated eighteen prisoners from the Camanches. The Lipans generally respect the terms of the treaty. Several Mexican women, who were captives to the Indians, refused to accept freedom, and those given up under the reaty returned. Cholera and Smallpex among the Indians.

Sr. Louis, Junz 23.—The steamer Duroc, arrived yesterday from Council Bluffs, reports that the cholera and smallpox had broken out among the Sloux Indians. The number of deaths is about 4,000. The smallpox is yet prevalent, and it may extend to other uibes. Col. MITCHELL is endeavoring to assemble the different tribes at Fort Daramie, to establish friendly relations.

LUKE LEA, Indian agent at Fort Leavenworth, was killed

identally last week. The Cholera at St. Louis and Jefferson Barracks. ST. Louis, June 23 .- The total mortality for the week

ending yesterday was 273, of which number 149 deaths were from cholera, and mostly emigrants. Thirteen deaths by cholera had occurred at Jefferson barracks, mostly young re-

CINCINNATI, JUNE 24 .- A buffelo hunt by Indians was advertised yesterday to take place at Covington, opposite this city, and was attended by ten thousand persons from Cincinnati. The buffalo, when attacked by the Indians and pierced nati. The buffalo, when attacked by the Indians and pierced by their arms, showed no disposition to fight, and the crowd, seeing that they were humbugged, became excited, and fired upon the Indians, killed the buffalo, and were about carrying him to Wood's Museum, around which several thousand were congregated, and were committing riot, when the Mayor and a strong police force arrived and arrested ten of the ringleaders. Their intention was to mob the Museum, Mr. Wood being suspected of getting up the humbug, which, however, he denies.

Correspondence from Baltimore. BALTIMORE, JUNE 27, 5 P. M .- Green, the colored man who was to have been executed to-day at Ellicott's mills, and whose sentence was respited by the Governor a second time, was brought to Baltimore this morning by the Sheriff of Howwas brought to Baltimore this morning by the Sheriff of Howard district, and lodged in our jail for safe-keeping to await his doom. This was done under the apprehension that an at-

his doom. This was done under the apprehension that an attempt would be made by the populace to hang him even in violation of law. I learn by telegraph that at 12 o'clock a number of persons from the surrounding country collected in the vicinity of the jail at the Mills, and evinced some disposition to commit violence, but the culprit was not to be found. It is now settled that the approaching anniversary of our independence will be appropriately celebrated in this city. Efforts are making to have a grand display; but it is expected that no inconsiderable number of our citizens will go to Washington to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the addition to the Capitol. Great anxiety is manifested to hear Mr. Webster on that occasion. So you may expect a tremendous delegation from the Monumental city.

The market continues quiet. Fresh-ground Howard street flour \$4.12\frac{1}{2}\$; old brands neglected, and will not bring over \$4.06\frac{1}{2}\$; City Mills held at \$4.25\$. Red wheat 83 a 88 cents, white 90 a 98; white corn 63 a 64, yellow 60 a 61; oats 37

white 90 a 98; white corn 63 a 64, yellow 60 a 61; oats 37 a 39; rye 67. Whiskey 24 a 25 cents. The tobacco market is firmer, and prices somewhat improved. Buyers are

THE Advertiser is desirous of forming an engagement with an association of gentlemen as the Instructor of a limited number of pupils, or he would accept the charge of ajSchool already established under favorable circumstances. He is at present, and has been for several years past, Principal of a large and well-attended Academy for both sexes. He is a graduate of a Northern University, and can refer to gentlemen in or near New York city, Philadelphia, and Baltumore. An engagement can be entered into to commence either in the coming Fall or following Spring. Please to address A. M., box 23, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

C.A.E. C.E. C. LECTON E A Manual Having determined to

An engagement can be entered into to commence either in the coming Fall or following Spring. Please to address A. M., box 23, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

SALE OF CLIFTON FARM.—Having determined to move to the West, I will sell at public sale, on the premises—if not before sold privately—on Thursday, the 24th of July, the farm on which I now live, called "Clifton," situated in the county of Fauquier, State of Virginia, four miles west ot Warrenton, four miles from the Rappahannock canal, and a convenient distance from both the Manassa Gap and Alexandria and Gordonsville railroads, and containing between seven and eight hundred acres, but susceptible of being divided into two equal parts.

"Clifton" is in a high state of improvement, from the use of plaster, clover, and grazing, having more than 200 acres in blue grass sod, some of it of fifteen years' standing. Every field is abundantly watered, and it is justly considered one of the best farms in the county. The improvements consist of a large trame dwelling-house, a large stone barn, and gristmill—the latter running two pairs of stones and a plaster breaker, upon a never-failing stream. Stabling for 30 horses, and cattle sheds, together with all necessary out buildings. A further description is deemed useless, as persons wishing to purchase will of course come and view the premises. They are requested to do so, as I wish to sell as soon as possible.

Terms: One-third cash; the balance in one and two years, with interest.

A. M. PAYNE.

References—R. E. Scott, Fauquier; Doff Green, Falmouth;

References—R. E. Scott, Fauquier; Duff Green, Falmouth;
3. Day, Warrenton; Gen. Jno. R. Wallace, Alexandria.

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MILLIAND & THORINGTON, neys and Counsellors at Law and Solicitor

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, Montgomery, Alabama.

THE UNDERSIGNED will be associated in the practice from the 1st day of June, 1851. They will attend faithfully to all buisness confided to them in the Law and Chancery Courts of Montgomery, and the adjacent counties, the Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the United States Courts.

HENRY W. HILLIARD, may 31—cp JACK THORINGTON.

WANTED, a person fully qualified to instruct in Latin, Greek, and French two young gentlemen well advanced. To one thus qualified, and who will devote two or three hours of his time daily at their residence, ample remuneration will be made. Address M. W. D., Washington post office.